

What is claimed is:

1. A method comprising:

a) detecting at least one polypeptides in a sample from a subject; wherein the at least one polypeptide is selected from the group consisting of:

i) Farnesyl pyrophosphate synthase, neurofibromin I, Glyceraldehyde-3 phosphate dehydrogenase, Protein 1 containing fibronectin domain type III, Eukaryotic initiation factor 4A-I, L-lactate dehydrogenase chain B, Nuclear heterogeneous Ribonucleoprotein A1, 1-like protein 1 polycystic kidney disease, Heat Shock Protein Cognate 71 kDa, Ankyrin-3, Rho 32 GTPase-activating protein, Cytoskeletal Keratin 78 type II, Alpha-3 collagen chain (VI), Beta subunit of proteasome type-5, Heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoproteins A2/B1, Histone H2B type 1-B, homolog of DnaJ subfamily C member 13, Beta enolase, Glutathione S-transferase P and Glutathione S-transferase Mu 3 and a fragment thereof; or

ii) a polypeptide having the amino acid sequence with at least about 70% sequence identity to SEQ ID NOs: 1-20 or a fragment thereof; and

b) diagnosing cervical cancer based on the detection of the at least one polypeptide.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the sample is selected from the group consisting of blood, plasma, urine, saliva, sweat, organ biopsy, cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), tear, semen, vaginal fluid, feces, skin, and hair.

3. The method of claim 1, further comprising detecting at least one polypeptide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) Farnesyl pyrophosphate synthase and at least one polypeptide selected from the group consisting of neurofibromin I, Glyceraldehyde-3 phosphate dehydrogenase, Protein 1 containing fibronectin domain type III, Eukaryotic initiation factor 4A-I, L-lactate dehydrogenase chain B, Nuclear heterogeneous Ribonucleoprotein A1, 1-like protein 1 polycystic kidney disease, Heat shock protein cognate 71 kDa, Ankyrin-3, Rho 32 GTPase-activating protein, Cytoskeletal Keratin 78 type II, Alpha-3 collagen chain (VI), Beta subunit of proteasome type-5, Heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoproteins A2/B1, Histone H2B type 1-B, homolog of DnaJ subfamily C member 13, Beta enolase, Glutathione S-transferase P and Glutathione S-transferase Mu 3; or

(b) a polypeptide having at least 70% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 and at least one polypeptide selected from the group consisting of a

polypeptide having at least 70% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NOs:2-20.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the detecting is by protein microarray, fluorescence detection, flow cytometry, microfluidic device, lateral flow assay or immunoassay.

5. The method of claim 1, further comprising administering a treatment to the subject.

6. A method of diagnosing cervical cancer in a subject comprising:

a) detecting a plurality of polypeptides in a sample from a subject; wherein the polypeptides are selected from the group consisting of:

i) Farnesyl pyrophosphate synthase, neurofibromin 1, Glyceraldehyde-3 phosphate dehydrogenase, Protein 1 containing fibronectin domain type III, Eukaryotic initiation factor 4A-I, L-lactate dehydrogenase chain B, Nuclear heterogeneous Ribonucleoprotein A1, 1-like protein 1 polycystic kidney disease, Heat shock protein cognate protein 71 kDa, Ankyrin-3, Rho 32 GTPase-activating protein, Cytoskeletal Keratin 78 type II, Alpha-3 collagen chain (VI), Beta subunit of proteasome type-5, Heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoproteins A2/B1, Histone H2B type 1-B, homolog of DnaJ subfamily C member 13, Beta enolase, Glutathione S-transferase P and Glutathione S-transferase Mu 3; or

ii) a polypeptide having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 1-20; and

b) diagnosing cervical cancer based on the detection of the plurality of polypeptides, thereby diagnosing cervical cancer.

7. The method of claim 6, wherein the sample is selected from the group consisting of blood, plasma, urine, saliva, sweat, organ biopsy, cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), tear, semen, vaginal fluid, feces, skin, and hair.

8. The method of claim 6, further comprising detecting at least one polypeptide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) Farnesyl pyrophosphate synthase and at least one polypeptide selected from the group consisting of neurofibromin I, Glyceraldehyde-3 phosphate dehydrogenase, Protein 1 containing fibronectin domain type III, Eukaryotic initiation factor 4A-I, L-lactate dehydrogenase chain B, Nuclear heterogeneous Ribonucleoprotein A1, 1-like protein 1 polycystic kidney disease, Heat shock protein cognate 71 kDa, Ankyrin-3, Rho 32 GTPase-activating protein, Cytoskeletal Keratin 78 type II, Alpha-3 collagen chain (VI), Beta subunit of proteasome type-5, Heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoproteins A2/B1, Histone H2B type 1-B, homolog of DnaJ subfamily C member 13, Beta enolase, Glutathione S-transferase P and Glutathione S-transferase Mu 3; or

(b) a polypeptide having at least 70% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 and at least one polypeptide selected from the group consisting of a polypeptide having at least 70% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NOs:2-20.

9. A method of treating cervical cancer in a subject in need thereof, the method comprising a) detecting a plurality of polypeptides in a sample from a subject; wherein the polypeptides are selected from the group consisting of:

i) Farnesyl pyrophosphate synthase, neurofibromin I, Glyceraldehyde-3 phosphate dehydrogenase, Protein 1 containing fibronectin domain type III, Eukaryotic initiation factor 4A-I, L-lactate dehydrogenase chain B, Nuclear heterogeneous Ribonucleoprotein A1, 1-like protein 1 polycystic kidney disease, Heat shock protein cognate 71 kDa, Ankyrin-3, Rho 32 GTPase-activating protein, Cytoskeletal Keratin 78 type II, Alpha-3 collagen chain (VI), Beta subunit of proteasome type-5, Heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoproteins A2/B1, Histone H2B type 1-B, homolog of DnaJ subfamily C member 13, Beta enolase, Glutathione S-transferase P and Glutathione S-transferase Mu 3; or

ii) a polypeptide having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 1-20;

b) diagnosing cervical cancer based on the detection of the plurality of polypeptides; and

c) administering a treatment to the subject, thereby treating the subject.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein the sample is a blood sample.

11. The method of claim 9, wherein the treatment is selected from the group consisting of surgery, radiation, chemotherapy, targeted therapy and immunotherapy.

12. The method of claim 11, where in the chemotherapy is selected from the group consisting of Cisplatin, Carboplatin, Paclitaxel, Topotecan, docetaxel, ifosfamide, 5-fluorouracil, irinotecan, gemcitabine and mitomycin.

13. The method of claim 11, wherein the targeted therapy is bevacizumab.

14. The method of claim 11, wherein the immunotherapy is pembrolizumab.